

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7123.—VOL. XLIII.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1861.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

**BIRTH.**  
On the 26th March, at Clarendon Cottage, Rockhampton, society of Queensland, Mrs. F. N. Beddies, of a son.

**MARRIAGE.**  
On the 4th inst., at the Wesleyan Chapel, Sydney, by the Rev. Samuel Ingham, George, the eldest son of William Ingham, of the County Kent, England, to Miss Maria, the eldest daughter of Mr. T. H. Fountaine, Raymond Terrace, Hunter River. On Thursday, the 4th inst., by special licence, at St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, Mr. Sydney Wickham, to Miss Jane Galt, both of Sydney.

**DEATHS.**  
On the 6th inst., at St. Andrew's Cottage, Cleveland-street, Sydney, Herbert John, infant son of George and Jane Smith, in the 4th instant, at her residence, 100, George-street, aged 10 years and 10 months, leaving her husband and four children to deplore her loss.

**SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.**—The International Royal Mail Company's Steamship LORD WORSLEY, E. WHEELER, commander, will be despatched on the 10th inst., for NEW ZEALAND, WELLINGTON, PORT COOK, and OTAGO. The Company's steamship AIRMAIL will sail on the 10th inst., for NEW ZEALAND, WELLINGTON, PORT COOK, and OTAGO. Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.

**WHARF.**  
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.  
**MAIN BEACH STEAMER DAILY.**—The PHANTOM leaves Circular Quay at 10.15, 2, and 5. Wellington, 10.15, 2, and 5. Manly, 10.15, 2, and 5. Fare, 1s.

**PARAMATTA STEAMERS.**—These will ply daily between PARAMATTA and SYDNEY, calling at Hunter's Hill, Gladstone, and Hyde, as follows: From Paramatta, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. To Sydney, 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. On SUNDAYS, From Paramatta, 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. To Sydney, 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

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**SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.**—The FANNY FISHER, SMITH, commander, will have her usual quick despatch.

**TAWEKA, FOR AUCKLAND.**—Shippers are requested to pass ENTRIES and forward bills of lading for signature, as she will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY. W. R. HILL, agent, Grafton Wharf.

**FOR PORT COOKER DIRECT.**—The A1 brig WINDOVER, R. WOOD, master, will have immediate despatch, two-thirds of her cargo being engaged.

**FOR THE FREEZE ISLANDS.**—The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper schooner YAKRA, MATHEWSON, master, will sail positively on SATURDAY, 20th April.

**FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**—The A1 clipper ship, ALLIANCE, W. GRAY, commander, will be despatched in a few days.

**FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.**—The iron clipper ship, CALYPSO, D. ANDERSON, commander, will be despatched for the above port in a few days.

**FOR CALAJO.**—The superior A1 Aberdeen clipper ship, RHENICIAN, 470 tons register, JAMES LARGIE, commander, will be despatched for the above port in a few days.

**FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.**—The clipper ship, GAZELLE, R. STAFFORD, commander, carrying 500 tons, under arrangements to sail without the least delay.

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**PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.**  
**CATHERINE NELLY** is requested to call immediately at Mr. HOLROYD'S, Erskineville, New South Wales.

**HENRIETTA JOHN, or WILLIAM ROBERTS,** who came to Sydney in the ship *Standard* in the year 1848. Will you *WRITE* to JOHN ROBERTS, directed to the care of Messrs. F. P. BIGGE, Ipswich, Queensland.

**MRS. C. DIXON, of Point Piper Road, Paddington,** can receive a MONEY ORDER, for £5, on application at the Electric Telegraph Office, George-street.

**M. CLARK** will oblige by calling again on Mr. PACY in reference to the house.

**ROLLO O'NEILL, late of ROCKHAMPTON,** a LETTER for you—supposed to contain money. Apply personally at WATSON and CO., 322, George-street.

**WILLIAM MILLER, junior—his native place, Beah Kade, Liverpool—his brother, SERGEANT JAMES MILLER, 36th Regiment, Dublin, is anxious to hear of him.**

**ELECTION OF DELEGATE FOR NO. 6, CENTRAL COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given that the office of member of General Committee having become vacant, an election for such office will be held on MONDAY, 30th, will be held at the Volunteer Office, on MONDAY, 30th, between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m.

**NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES, SYDNEY BATTALION—No. 5 COMPANY.**—A BALLOT MEETING of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 10th instant, between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m., at the Volunteer Office, George-street, for the election of a Corporal in the room of Mr. Flower, who has resigned.

**GENERAL MEETING of the Company** will be held at 8 p.m. immediately after the balloting, for the purpose of passing the by-laws and electing a Standing Committee.

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in the shape of manure is the stubble of the wheat.

The effect of manure on grain crops is to increase the amount of arotised matters in the seed. Analysis of wheat, barley, and oats, grown with manure, shows a considerable increase in the amount of gluten and albumen, which, in most instances, is more than doubled; whilst the per centage of starch, sugar, and gum is diminished, but not in a corresponding ratio. We may, therefore, infer that where manure is applied to corn crops, the result will be not only an increase in the quantity, but also in the *quality* of the seed. The nutritive property of the seed will be much greater, and in the case of wheat, a flour will be obtained containing a larger amount of nutriment, and in every respect better fitted for the purposes of the baker.

being the heaviest fall for a whole day that I have ever witnessed. From about two o'clock until about four o'clock this morning we had a respite, but from four to five o'clock a second heavy fall (but scarcely so continuous as the first) came. At five o'clock to-day, when the clouds began to break and dissipate. The race in the river last night must have been very rapid, as at six o'clock this morning it had risen fully twenty feet, having extended up to the foot of the Creek, and covering the bridge known as Roberts'. The bottom of the river, between the Richmond bottoms were potted with numerous small lakes; whilst on the South Creek, and the flats along the bottom of McGrath's Hill, the sight which presented itself to view was at once grand and awful. It is pleasing, however, to state that no accidents

OUR MAIL.—In consequence of the alteration in starting of the mail train from Sydney at half-past six p.m., the mail will not arrive in Windsor until about twelve o'clock at night. The petition has been numerously signed, addressed to the Postmaster-General, praying that the Windsor mail may be forwarded by the previous departing train, and setting out the hardship and inconvenience of the present arrangement. The petition is signed by a respected and obliging postmaster, but also to the general public. According to the present new arrangements, our mail will not arrive, when the roads are bad, until half-past twelve or one o'clock a.m. We hope the prayer of the petition may be granted.

THE WINDSOR RAILWAY.—These petitions, with nearly 200 signatures, which were collected over three days in the town alone, have been entrusted to Mr. Walker, M.P., for presentation to the Executive and the Assembly.

OUR YOUTHERS.—On Easter Monday, according to arrangement, a detachment of forty of our company marched to the market with an idea of putting some life into our brothers there. Arriving at the large Market square, we were put through the evolutions, which it is pleasing to record were gone through very creditably. Each man had eight rounds of blank cartridge, and the effect produced when our shooting by the firing was very thrilling. We hope soon now to see either a company formed in Richmond or otherwise have the pleasure of their society in our H. V. R. company. Dr. Selkirk invited the company to his house, where he kindly provided some refreshment for the members after drill.

THE CENSUS.—The district register informs me that the schedules have been mostly distributed; but, unless the waters abate very quickly, it is to be feared that there will be some difficulty in distributing or collecting them all within the prescribed time.

NEWCASTLE.  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]  
APRIL 6.—FEAST TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN AT PITT TOWN.—This event, which was to take place on Wednesday last, had to be postponed until yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Cards of invitation had been issued by Arthur Hodgson, Esq., general superintendent of the A. A. Company. It was at the instance of this gentleman the feast was given; besides which he had purchased a large number of handsome and useful books to present to the chil-

den as prizes, to show his appreciation of education in general, and particularly for the education of the colored people, offering to give the position as superintendent of the Company, he had become greatly interested in their future welfare. The locomotive left the Company's bridge across the river, and the train started to make three trips before all were taken on the ground; on arriving at which, everyone at once repaired to the spacious tent erected against the schoolhouse, where the children, and their parents, were waiting. The refreshments were excellent, and the management was excellent. The children, the number of upwards of 2000, were comfortably seated in long rows opposite the teachers, their faces beaming with radiant smiles as the watermelon, the apples, and the bread were served. Their patience was somewhat tried, but they were evidently under great control—not one of them touched any of the good things until told to do so, and when they were told to do so, they ate with appearance spoke well both for their parents and teachers, being most cleanly and their conduct orderly. There was a profusion of cakes and tea, and not only the children, but the different denominations of religion, to excess. There were several ministers of religion, of different denominations, present, and

most of the trading men in the city. A large number of Indians also graced the proceedings by their presence. Altogether there could not have been less than 400 people present. The Rev. Mr. Hodgson presided at the head of the table. The Rev. Mr. Shaw, of St. John's, having asked a blessing, both adults and young ones then commenced an attack on the good things placed before them. Tea over, the boys and girls were called up in rotation, according to their class, to receive the prizes. Mr. Hodgson, reading the books of the Bible, made one or two happy remarks on something cheerful and pleasing to say to each of them. It was a pleasing sight to watch the countenances of the children as they received their prize.

It would be impossible to describe the different expressions of joy delineated on each face. The scene was most amusing and gratifying. The prizes having been distributed,

Mr. A. HODGSON came forward and said: Ladies and gentlemen,—It was incumbent on him, on an occasion like the present, to say a few words. He had just distributed eighty-one prizes to the children at

and he hoped they would never forget it. It was getting late, and he would feel obliged to them to let him go. (Chorus.)

The company were soon on their way to town; the engine, however, had to make several trips before all were brought away. Every one seemed highly delighted with their afternoon's social reunion.

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QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, April 3.—We are expecting every day now to see the electric telegraph in operation between this city and Ipswich. Some delay has been caused by the carrying of the electric wire across the river. The wire crosses it at the south-east corner of the Botanic Garden. At that point the bank of the stream on the Brisbane side is low, and in order to keep the wire clear of all obstruction from vessels sailing up and down, a mast 140 feet high has been erected, on which the wire is suspended. On the other side the bank is high and rocky, and would require poles of the ordinary length. The line to the bay will be finished for some weeks. In the meantime, the Government have published the regulations under which the telegraph business will be carried on. The

scale of charges between Brisbane and Ipswich, Ipswich and Lytton, Lytton and Brisbane, is as follows:—First ten words, 2s.; each additional word, 2d. It is not likely there will be much business on established at present, but when communication is established with New South Wales it will probably pay.

The German residents in Brisbane and the neighbourhood have set on foot a subscription for the purpose of building a Lutheran Church.

The leader of the late gold exploring party, Captain Mechook, has gone to Canal Creek, for the purpose of testing the results of his indications in that locality. The high-water of the river is now 100 ft. above the

Mr. Austin, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, will deliver a lecture on "Electricity and the Telegraph," in the School of Arts, tomorrow evening.

A meeting was held at Ipswich, on Wednesday last week, for the purpose of taking steps to establish a National Primary School. Resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to carry out the intentions of the meeting.

The Clergyman arrived on Saturday, and sailed again yesterday. His Honor the Judge, and the law officers, returned in her from holding the Circuit Court at Maryborough. It may appear to have been no clerical case, but the following is a brief summary of the criminal business:—

James Buchanan, indicted for assaulting William Southerden besides guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £10. His Honor also remanded in goal with the offence a constable of the Peace, and not as Chief Magistrate of the colony. The case, he said, ought to have been disposed of by the magistrates.

George Smith was found guilty of committing two assaults on Emily De Caux, commonly called Emma White, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Brisbane gaol for each offence, the two sentences to be concurrent. The prosecution was a private one, and the case was heard in the hospital for lunatics, of which hospital the prisoner

was the medical attendant, and it was when so attending the prosecutrix that the assaults were committed.

Charles Demonth was found guilty of stealing certain goods from the store of his employer, Mr. John Palmer, of Rockhampton, and was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in Brisbane gaol, with hard labour.

Nicholas Parecht, charged with attempting to defraud Henry Palmer by presenting a second bill of exchange bearing the first to have been paid, was discharged for want of evidence.

Joseph Davis was found guilty of stealing a cheque from Auguste Euler, of Widgee Widgee, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Attorney-General declined to prosecute in the case of J. G. Chapman, who had been committed on a charge of perjury.

A. J. Lewis had been entered into on the Downs for raising a fund to pay men for eradicating the Bathurst burr, which is fast becoming a nuisance in that district.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Courier* communicates the account of a serious accident, as follows:—"Last Sunday night, news came to town that a Mr. Finch, lately in the employ of Messrs. Hargrave and Co., had been shot dead by a party of sportsmen.

It appears that several parties were engaged in target-shooting, and as Lewis, one of the party, was holding his gun in a most careless manner, having his finger on the trigger, and being in the act of turning round, he fired, and the bullet struck the unfortunate man through the back of the unfortunate man, and lodged

in the neck—in its progress injuring the left lung. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, and our worthy doctor, with his usual promptness, went directly to the scene of accident—a distance of about thirty miles. Dr. Stevenson returned on Monday night, but entertained little hopes of the sufferer's recovery. He started to-day again; and, if of human skill and courage, he will be fully equalled for that purpose. Our chief constable has received orders from the bench to-day to proceed to Lderaway, for the purpose of gathering particulars as to whether the shot was fired accidentally or otherwise.

A journal, to be called the *Burnett Argill*, is announced to appear at Gayndah, on the course of the present month.

was John Richard Hossey De Burgh, who was drowned while attempting to cross a creek, about eight miles from Yaamba on the Fitzroy. The body was found about three miles below the spot where the boat was attempted to be crossed. The boat was damaged in accordance with the facts, and the remains buried close to the place where they had been found.

A sumptuous entertainment had been given at Rockhampton to the captain of the Jeannie Dove and the gentlemen on board who were en route to Port Jackson. The ship was ordered to sail for Rockhampton, and no time would be lost in resuming the voyage.

Sometime ago, it was stated that considerable changes were likely to take place in the composition of the Government, and that the Government, after the meeting of Parliament, by reason of the resignation of some of its members. I have reason to believe that the resignations spoken of will not take place. There will, therefore, be no change among the members of the Government, and the Government, as an unexpected event should happen, or some of the recently elected members should be found disqualified.

The Brisbane Amateur Dramatic Society, which has been for some time past in a condition of organization, gave its first performance last evening in the School of Arts. I was not present, but I am told the affair went off with as much élan as could have been expected. The pieces were

ably, occurring when it would be convenient for the Improvement Committee of this council to confer with them on matters connected with both municipalities. The council clerk is understood to inform that the Improvement Committee of this council will confer with them on Friday, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m. 6 From Mr. Alexander McLean, complaining of a disease in Botany-bay. The council clerk was instructed to inform the owners of the premises complained of, that they also must remove the said nuisance, or otherwise be liable to a fine. The council then adjourned, until three o'clock on Friday, the 12th instant.

**PADDINGTON.**—The usual weekly meeting of this council was

on Tuesday last, the 2nd instant, at the Council Chambers, present, Mr. J. C. Humphrey, chairman, and councilors Aiston, Smith, and Johnson, and Mr. J. C. Humphrey, secretary. The reports were read and confirmed. Correspondence received and dispatched by the secretary since the previous meeting, was read as follows: A letter from Mr. J. C. Humphrey, chairman, to Messrs. Myers, Lloyd and Johnson, approving a contract for the purchase of 1000 feet of lumber for the survey of this municipality. No. 2. Copy of a letter to the secretary of the Commissioner of Railroads, in reference to the purchase of 1000 feet of lumber for the survey of South Head Roads within the limits of this municipality. No. 3. Letter from the secretary of the gas company, in reply to a letter from the 20th ultimo, conveying to him the names of the owners of the property on the South Head Road, necessary to induce them to lay the main sewer line to light to every 100 yards. No. 4. Letter from Messrs. Myers, Lloyd, and Johnson, approving a contract for the purchase of 1000 feet of lumber to be made with them and this council, to carry on the survey, forwarding, enclosed the

and a surety to the amount of £250, and asking an advance payment upon the work to half complete. On 24. 1. 1891, the Committee of Works of the Corporation of London met in Council to place the sum of £25 in the hands of the Treasurer, and on 25. 1. 1891, the Committee of Works met, Saturday next, stating that work to that amount will be completed by the day. The Treasurer then reported to the Committee of Works, saying:—No. 1. The chairman of the Committee reported, having secured a cheque to the amount of £25, for labour, in accordance with the vote of last meeting, and that the same was paid to the workmen on Saturday last. The Treasurer then reported, saying:—No. 2. The chairman of the Committee of Works reported that the works are progressing favourably, and that the men at present employed (ten in number) are employed in Queen's Road, and in Elizabeth and Queen's Roads, showing the number of days employed in Elizabeth and Queen's Roads, the wages amounted to £12 12s, the leaving balance of £12 12s. He then reported that the wages of the men at 20s a week, for the week ending Saturday last, amounted to £20 10s. The chairman of the Committee of Works made a further motion for the sum of £125, by Saturday next, for the payment

That for the current week, it was moved by council member Smith, "That the amount reported received, and that the sum of \$13,450, as recommended by the committee, be placed in the hands of the treasurer for that purpose. The amount being received by council member Smith, was put and carried in the hands of the treasurer, and the sum of \$12,725 be placed in the hands of the treasurer, to the credit of the \$250 now in progress, as I understand, to be paid at the expiration of the term of the committee." The motion was seconded by the committee in contrast. The motion was worked by councilor Kelly, was put and carried unanimously. Finance Committee reported on the 28th ultimo, to consider as its last method of assignments to be made in reference to the surveyor's bond, time, and conditions, and the committee reported that it was the opinion of this committee that a bond of \$250 will be sufficient security, and that five months from the date of the expiration of the term of the committee be given by the surveyor, and that the committee would prefer that the council should arrange as to the amount of the bond.

statements of the surveyors and advance payments for the same. The surveyors' statements were numbered and classified in documents marked and numbered No. 1 and 2. As being discussed, it is proposed by *counselor* Alston, seconded and carried unanimously, "That the conditions for the surveyors in reference to the execution of their work, and the terms of advance payments to be made to them, be as contained in documents No. 1 and 2, and that the security offered by them to the *State* be accepted." Miscellaneous.—The following resolutions were passed.—No. 1. That the clerk prepare a fresh new paper to interpreters by next meeting for the approval of the council. No. 2. That the quarterly meeting be held on

Thursday, the 11th instant, at noon, in accordance with the by-laws of this council, clause 56. No. 3, that the treasurer be empowered to pay a balance of account of £ 6s. due to Mr. Newell, for materials and work done at the station, for the period specified in the bill, and to pay the balance of the same to be paid to the station for the use of this council as contained in the requisition. No. 5, that a deputation, to consist of the chairman, councilors Alston and Taylor, for the purpose of waiting upon the commissioners of Road Trust, upon the chairman of the Woolwich Council, and upon the directors of the Gas Company; the first for

The purpose of aligning the Upper and Lower South Head Roads, within the boundary of this municipality, and the two latter in reference to making final arrangements as to the lighting of said road with gas, and as to the number of lights.

Section 4. Upon proposal, notice and by resolution of the Board of Council, any councillor elected or elected, and the chairman of the council, when present, shall preside at all meetings, except the two standing committees of works and general purposes, and shall be and shall not have the power to act as councillor and chair-

men. The chairman refused to put the above question to the Council in consequence of its informality, and also as being contrary to the provisions contained in the Act of 1853, and the by-laws. Councillors Taylor and Reddy here retired, leaving no quorum present, and the meeting terminated.

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## PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.			
Almonds, 24 barrels	80	Insulators, 5 cases	£30
Allylthine, 43 cases	40	Iron pipes, 1899	2410
Arrowroot, 20 cases	21	Iron, 44 tons	114
Apparel, 9 packages	84	James, 37 cases	250
	244		

Alps, 392 bags and	216	Loafers, 100 boxes	150
Appachian ware, 8		Lace, 1 case	35
Blankets, 1 bale	183	Leather, 2 boxes	150
Bleed, 90 barrels	260	Meats, 2 cases	100
Brushware, 4 packages	10	Metal, 30 cases	910
Bottles, 2 cases	120	Mustard, 20 cases	50
Bonnets, 4 cases	7	Medicine, 9 cases	110
Books, 15 packages	276	Nuts, 24 cases	12
	113	Nails, 515 kegs	730

Boots and shoes	764	Oysters, 25 boxes	10
Bricks	28,610	Oars, 180s	700
Bricks, 670 packages	1243	Oars, 25s tons	137
Beaver, 16 hoop-heads	160	Oars, 5 cases	530
Beaver, 5 boxes	169	Oars, 2 packages	10
Boat, 1 case	10	Oars, 450 packages	661
Copper ore, 2 tons	40	Ornamented spinnings, 11 cases	672
Cement, 1350 barrels	1355	Painter's materials, 31	
Cordage, 461 packages	800	packages	89

Candies, 880 cases	700	Pipes, 37 cases	250
Coffee, 394 bags	2780	Provisions, 222 packages	330
Cottons, 7 bales	250	Piano, 1 case	80
Cottons pins, 200	150	Railroad, 1 case	150
Corks, 14 boxes	200	Soap, 83 packages	1900
Corn, 1 case	80	Explos, 1 case	60
Cheese, 137 cases	318	Piping, 13 packages	30
Chairs, 325 cases	750	Rosin, 10 barrels	150
Carnage, 5 bales	200	Rams, 21	1350

Sheddy, 3 cases	100	Run, 20 bogalanda, 23	100
Sheddy, 50 cases	200	punchions	160
Comper, 11 packages	40	Seeds, 11 cases	112
Dried apples, 13 packages	50	Skins, 20 bundles	77
Drugs, 1 case	16	Soda, 34 casks	186
Drupery, 196 packages	8903	Syraps, 50 cases	102
Effete, 18 packages	277	Sheddy, 40 packages	1538
Exotic, 7 crates	100	Sugar, 18 tons	7400
Exotism, 7 cases	174	Stallions, 22 cases	307

Flour, 7 cases	75	Schmidt, 22 cases	399
Fruit, 12 packages	397	Sch., 74 cases	1,210
Fruit, 204 cases	6,544	Sewing machines, 5 cases	123
Figs, 24 cases	109	Staves, 2 cases	739
Flag antlers, 218	40	Stks, 31 case	270
Fish, 131 packages	223	Stroopers, 10 cases	15
Furry goods, 16 packages	428	Sheep, 502	84
Grandstones, 108	30	Tabs, 200 nests	100
Glue, 6 barrels	30	Twine, 2 bales	42

Houses, 41 cases	500	Tools, 104 cases	407
Grindery, 28 packages	100	Shingles, 147,000	314
Iron fittings, 9 cases	170	Ten, 644 packages	26,397
Hops, 32	50	Tobacco, 40 packages	30,397
Hot, 2 packages	50	Timber, 247,982 feet	219
Huans, 47 cases	150	Tallow, 37 cases	321
Hair nets, 2 cases	319	Vinegar, 190 cases	413
Hats, 51 cases	1348	Whaleboards, 150 dozen	30
Hides, 72	44	What, 7574 bushels	3026

Handspikes, 400	50	Wine, 57 casks	150
Hardware, 900 packages	3047	Wine, 165 packages	732
Instruments, 15 cases	900	Wool, 277 bales	14,732
Iron bedsteads, 45 packages		White spirits, 10 hogsheds	150
		Woollens, 4 bales	324
<b>EXPORTS.</b>			
Opium, 2 cases	5	Haberdashery, 5 cases	1,601
Apparel, 4 cases	150	Horns, 4720	15

Alf, 14 hogheads	77	lre, 2 cases	4
Bran, 30 bushels	17	lrk, 1 cask	3
Boots, 15 trunks	263	Iron, 28 tons	139
Butter, 5 cases	5	Ironmongry, 112 packages	332
Brandy, 100 packages	572	Luggage, 3 packages	46
Cash, 100 packages	50	Wool, 100 packages	109
Bags, 4 bales	36	Leather goods, 5 packages	110
Beer, 20 packages	35	Maltine, 12 rolls	36
Copper, 25 tons	209	Maze, 730 bushels	209

Butte, 219 head	100	Oysters, 40 bags	50
Cement, 67 barrels	41	Old metal, 17 packages	29
Coffee, 92 packages	165	Onions, 24 tons	37
Candles, 29 casks	67	Oil, 10 packages	40
Cloths, 1 case	50	Oil stores, 853 packages	165
Clothes, 2 cases	16	Old tins, 20 cases	57
Clothes, 5 cases	22	Onions, 220 bushels	57
Cloths, 2 cases	5	Plated wire, 3 cases	350
Culvert, 10,000 feet	128	Paper, 1 bale	33

Coat, 16.000 francs ...	128	Coat, 1 case	1
Cooper, 2 tons ...	12.00	Printing, 2 periods, 4 cases	136
Cord, 12.10 francs ...	12.10	Plaster, 21 cases	22
Champagne, 5 cases ...	15	Potatoes, 24 tons	159
Drapery, 179 packages ...	17,320	Rum, 30 hogheads	275
Dray shafts, 47 pairs ...	56	Silver, 1 parcel	60
Drugs, 5 cases ...	20	Soap, 420 boxes	734
Eggs, 6 cases ...	340	Saddlery, 1 case	15
Earthenware, 2 packages	13	Saltatory, 1 case	18

Flora, 28 packages	12	Shrimp, 423	374
Fruit, 38 packages	521	Spokes, 529	83
Fruit, 38 packages	127	Sugar, 127 tons, 520 bags	520
Glassware, 41 packages	127	Tee, 418 packages	1729
Genova, 185 cases	42	Tortoiseshell, 1 case	10
Gum, 41 tons	630	Tallow, 38 sacks	480
Glassware, 4 packages	21	Timber, 43,000 feet	309
Hair, 5 miles	30	Tobacco, 40 packages	508
Hay, 60 tons	170	Wool, 4416 bales	131,141

Meats, 3 cases	100	Wagon, 1	50
Horse, 1	14	Whisky, 21 packages	22
Hardware, 18 packages	99	Wine, 162 packages	514
Fishes, 2731	660		

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. Canon Boodie, having returned to England, on leave of absence for two years, has resigned his office of examining chan-

two years, has resigned his office of vicar-general chaplain to the Bishop of Newcastle, but retains his canonry during his leave of absence, and has been appointed one of the Bishop's commissioners in England. The Bishop of Newcastle has appointed to the two vacant canonries, the Rev. J. Fletcher, B.D., incumbent of Christchurch, Newcastle, and the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A., of St. Peter's, North Shields.

**THE REV. WILLIAM BAIN.**—The Presbytery of Maitland, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, met at Newcastle on the 4th in-

stant, for the purpose of moderating is a call to a minister for the congregation there. After divine service being conducted by the Rev. Wm. McIntyre, Moderator of Presbytery, a call was signed by members and ordinary hearers of the congregation in favour of the Rev. William Bain. Dissents were called for by the Presbytery, but none given in. The



(From the Daily News, Jan. 26.)

[illegible]

(Saturday Review.)

[illegible]

however, is rigidly prohibited; and every art is employed to show them that they are a subject race, who must melt into the mass of their conquerors or be exterminated.

That this account of the treatment of the Germans in Schleswig is true, we cannot say. But most certainly it is believed to be true throughout Germany, and has been one of the chief causes of national feeling which forced Prussia at last to take up the quarrel. That Germans should be treated as felons for educating their children in German, and be deprived of spiritual instruction in their mother tongue, is a gross insult to the nation. The nationality of Germany is enough to arouse general indignation. But when the recollection is added that the people now oppressed only submitted to their oppressors at the instance of Germany, and that the treaty by which she was bound to her contribution of men and arms to Germany was a party, indignation at a national insult is added to that which is aroused by the ill-treatment of kinsmen. The Prussians are not only justified in consideration of honour to do so, if those whom they have led to trust them are thus injured. The task for Prussia is to make out that the facts on which she relies are really true, and that the people, her friends and allies, and humanity will be glad to see her act with vigour and promptitude.

### THE DUCHY OF SCHLESWIG.

*(From the London Daily News, January 24.)*

The population of the Duchy of Schleswig is about 400,000. The northern and central part is occupied by Danes, the southern part by Germans, and the district between the two is a narrow strip of land along that shore, by Frisians. It is estimated by German writers that the population numbers 146,500 Germans, 33,000 Frisians, 193,500 Danes, and 7,000 of other races. The total population is therefore—116,000 Germans, 33,000 Frisians, 167,000 Danes, 84,000 mixed nationality. The Danish nationality originally extended over the entire duchy to where the river Eider, from the north-west to the south-east, divides the political boundary separating Denmark from Germany, and where the Dannewik, the ancient rampart thrown up by the Danes as a bulwark against German incursions, crossed the coast. This frontier was of old, the military frontier of the Scandinavian races towards the south.

The Danish nationality has, however, gradually receded, and can now only be traced as far south as the districts contiguous to the arm of the sea called the Schlei.

The Duchy of Schleswig having from various causes for a long period been subjected to the administration of Denmark, the Danish language and usage were introduced into the duchy by German settlers, and favoured by German rulers, acquired an official supremacy in the Danish province, and was adopted, not only as the language of the courts of law, and of the schools, but also as the language of the schools in the greater part of the country, and even in parts where the language of the people had continued to be pure Danish.

The injustice of this state of things was felt long ago, and the desire to restore to the natives their nationality and language in its ancient rights met with a passive but effective resistance on the part of the German functionaries entrusted with the administration of the duchy. Thus, in the year 1816, the then king of Denmark, Frederick VI., issued an ordinance published a royal resolution, declaring that, "whereas in our duchy of Schleswig the inhabitants of some of the islands, and of the greater part of the prefectures and counties, speak the German language, it is our will that in those islands and prefectures the people the Danish language is the language of the people the German language shall cease to be used in the church, the schools, and in the courts of law, and the authorities shall be required to observe this rule." It was suffered to become a dead letter, and it was not till after events of 1848 had taught the Danish nation what disastrous political consequences the gradual extinction of the native language would entail, that the government was taken to give effect to the royal resolution of 1816, and to stay the further Germanisation of the population of the duchy. A series of ordinances issued in the years 1850-51 regulated the manner in which the German language was to be respected, on the one hand, the acquired rights of the German nationality and language in the duchy, and of upholding, on the other, the Danish nationality and language there, where it had still maintained itself.

According to these ordinances the Danish language was declared the language of the church, of the schools, and of the courts of law in those parts of the duchy where the majority of the population was of the people; and the German language, on the other hand, was maintained in all its acquired rights where the population had become completely Germanised. The southern part of the duchy was purely Danish that part of the duchy extending southwards as far as the Firth of Flensburg, and south-west to the neighbourhood of Tondern, with a population of about 135,000, excepting therefrom the towns of Sonderburg and Tondern, which were purely German, and which, from having a partially German population, are assimilated with the districts having a mixed nationality. German writers fully acknowledge the purely Danish nationality of this portion of the duchy, but, on the other hand, they insist upon investigating the matter, maintain that the purely Danish element extends much farther south.

On the other hand, the ordinances treat as purely German the southern part of the Schlei, and the north-east some distance beyond the Schlei, and prolonged north-west about half the length of the coast with the adjoining islands, thus including the entire German population, and numbering altogether 177,000 souls.

Danish writers complain that the Frisian population of about 30,000 are treated as pure Germans, although their language has amalgamated more with the German than the Danish.

As containing a population of a mixed nationality, and using indiscriminately Danish and German as medium of intercourse, the ordinances treat the tract of country situated between the purely Danish and purely German portions of the duchy as containing a population of about 85,000, excepting therefrom the town of Flensburg, which, from having a larger German than Danish population, is assimilated with the German districts.

In regard to the remainder of this tract of country, the ordinances have decided that Danish and German shall alternately be used in the churches, that both languages shall be taught in the schools, and that the services of the Lutheran Synod and other church ceremonies shall be performed by the clergy in the language preferred by the parties, and also that litigants before the courts of law shall decide as to which language they wished to be used in the proceedings, whether Danish, or application to Governmental authorities.

In all general measures concerning the whole duchy, both languages are used. The members of the Assembly and the royal commissary are sworn themselves either in Danish or German; the president of the Assembly and the royal commissary are bidden to use both languages; and all laws are published in both languages.

It was unavoidable that in deciding upon what part of the population of Schleswig should be treated as being of a mixed nationality, neither wholly Danish nor wholly German, both the Danish and German authorities should have been obliged to respect respectively claiming the majority of the population residing exclusively to their own respective nationalities. On referring to the linguistic maps of Schleswig drawn by the German government, and designed by partisans of the German nationality, it will be seen that the German government in its anxiety not to overstep the bounds of moderation, has almost followed the very lines of demarcation laid down in these maps; in fact, the traces of the four or five parishes, in which the ordinances have thus confined the Danish nationality, to limits far narrower than those claimed by Professor Allen, the distinguished Danish historian who has thoroughly and conscientiously investigated the question, and whose conclusions are well known. According to him the Danish element actually extends as far south as the town of Schleswig and the ancient Dannewik. When complaints are now made in Denmark that the German nationality and language are being oppressed in Schleswig, it will be found in mind that the ordinances of 1850-51, regulating the question of language in the duchy, were promulgated and carried into effect pending the negotiation of the peace of Vienna, without any of the parties to these negotiations—Germany, without any of the parties to these negotiations—Denmark on the subject, and further, that the King of Denmark, in order to testify his sincerity of his desire to treat his German subjects with equality, and to avoid any indulgence, entrusted, at the express wish of Prussia, the administration of the duchy to a distinguished Holstein nobleman, Count Charles Moltke, who gave to the duchy the same full approval, and exerted himself to bring them into prompt and complete execution.

How much reason Danish patriots have to complain at the scant justice done to the Danish nationality in the German ordinances of 1850-51, and how little reason the German patriots have to complain at the Danish ordinances of 1850-51, may be seen from the following comparison of the Danish and German populations in the different parts of the duchy.

*From the London Daily News, January 24.*

The population of the Duchy of Schleswig is about 400,000. The northern and central part is occupied by Danes, the southern part by Germans. A narrow strip of land along the shore, by Frisians. It is estimated by German writers that the population numbers 140,500 Germans, 35,000 Frisians, 135,500 Danes, and 10,500 Frisians. The population is distributed as follows:—116,000 Germans, 35,000 Frisians, 167,000 Danes, 84,000 mixed nationality. The Danish nationality originally extended over the entire duchy to where the river Eider flows into the sea, and where the geographical and political boundary separating Denmark from Germany, and where the Dannevirke, the ancient rampart thrown up by the Danes as a bulwark against German invasions, was situated. The Eider, which was of old, the military frontier of the Scandinavian races towards the south.

The Danish nationality has, however, gradually receded to the north, and greater parts of the prefectures of the districts contiguous to the arm of the sea called the Schlei.

The Duchy of Schleswig having from various causes for a long period been subjected to the administration of the king of Denmark, the German language was introduced into the duchy by German settlers, and favoured by German rulers, acquired an official supremacy in the Danish province, and was adopted by the population. The German language has, throughout the duchy, but also of the church and the schools in the greater part of the country, and even in parts where the language of the people had continued to be pure Danish.

As a result of the greater part of things, a great deal long ago, but every attempt to reanimate the Danish nationality and language in its ancient rights met with a passive but effective resistance on the part of the German functionaries entrusted with the administration of the duchy. In the year 1814, the then reigning sovereign of Denmark, King Frederick VI., published a royal resolution, declaring that, "whereas in our duchy of Schleswig the inhabitants of some of the districts have been accustomed to the use of the German and Frisian languages, and the use of the Danish language in the same districts on the main land, speak Danish. It is our will that in those islands and prefectures where the Danish language is the language of the people, the Danish language shall cease to be used in the church, the schools, and the courts of law; and that the Danish language take its place." But this resolution was suffered to become a dead letter, and it was not till after events of 1848 had taught the Danish nation the value of the Danish language, that the Danish Government, in the year 1863, issued a series of ordinances under the name of the King, which reorganised the question of language in Schleswig on the principle of respecting, on the one hand, the acquired rights of the German nationality and language in the duchy, and on the other, the rights of the Danish nationality and language there, where it had still maintained itself.

According to these ordinances the Danish language was to be used in the church, the schools, and the courts of law in those parts of the duchy where Danish continues to be the language of the people; and the German language, on the other hand, to be used in all its acquired rights, where the population is wholly or chiefly Germanised or nearly so. The ordinances treat as purely Danish that part of the duchy extending south-west as far as the Firth of Flensburg, and south-west to the point of the Schlei, and the length of the coast as far as 135,500, excepting therefrom the towns of Apenrade, Haderslev, Sonderborg, and Tondern, which, having been a partially German population, and the parts of the district having a mixed nationality. German nationality and language in the purely Danish nationality of this portion of the population; but Danish writers, who have thoroughly investigated the matter, maintain that the purely Danish population of the duchy is not less than 177,000 souls.

On the other hand, the ordinances treat as purely German the southern portion of the duchy, extending north-east some distance beyond the Schlei, and proceeding to the point of the Schlei, and the parts of the duchy with the adjoining islands, thus including the entire Frisian population, and numbering altogether 177,000 souls.

Some writers complain that the Frisian population of about 30,000 are treated as pure Danes, although their language has amalgamated more with the Danish than the German.

As containing a population of a mixed nationality, and having a mixed nationality, the Danish Government, in the year 1863, issued a series of ordinances treating the question of language in Schleswig on the principle of respecting, on the one hand, the acquired rights of the German nationality and language in the duchy, and on the other, the rights of the Danish nationality and language there, where it had still maintained itself.

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The Duchy of Schleswig, or South Jutland, as it was anciently called, comprises 164 geographical square miles, with a population of territory that exceeds 100,000 souls; Denmark has 11 square miles, Danish and German United; 3 square miles, Danish and Prussian mixed; 14 square miles, Prussian; 27 square miles, German.

According to the statements of 1850-51 the territorial divisions of the population is, however, made as follows:—82 square miles, Danish; 31 square miles, mixed; 51 square miles, German.

The Danish district is thus reduced by 24 square miles, and the German territory increased to the same extent.

The census of 1855 gives the population of the duchy as 394,000 souls, and distinguished by nationality and language as follows:—67,000 Danish; 170,000 German; 150,000, German and Prussian.

The ordinances of 1850-51 on the contrary establish that only 135,000 are to have the Danish language; 122,000 to have the German nationality; 177,000 to have the German language.

By this arrangement upwards of 30,000 Schleswiggers, whose vernacular is the Danish language, are treated as being of a mixed nationality, and as such are placed with the population having German as the exclusive language of the church, the schools, and the courts of justice.

The opposition of the Provincial Assembly to the proposed bill is far criterion of the wishes of the people of the duchy; for that assembly is, by its very constitution, entirely controlled by the German party, who will not be satisfied with anything short of the complete exclusion of the Danish nationality and language throughout the entire duchy.

The electoral law of Schleswig renders the Provincial Assembly a representation of class interests alone, and not of the people at large, the constitution of the assembly being as follows:—The nobles have one representation, by the four estates of the nobility, the gentry, yeomanry, and burghers. The assembly is thus composed of forty-three members, of whom nine are elected by the nobles, six by the gentry, and five by the yeomanry and burghers. The farmers and small freeholders of the country, ten by the burghers, and two by the population of the islands of Aero and Femern, forming separate electoral districts by themselves.

The nine votes allotted to the equestrian order are no many votes given to the German party over and above what the popular strength of that party otherwise would be, for the members of this equestrian order are not all natives of the duchy, but have estates in their estates in the southern or German part of the duchy. The Danish party is consequently reduced to a minority in the assembly, even though it may have many members returned by the burghers and the freeholders of the German party. Nothing but the abolition of the existing electoral law and the introduction into the duchy of universal suffrage as now practised in Denmark would afford a fair test of the real strength of the two parties.

Selected by universal suffrage would enable the Danish believers to contend on equal terms with their German opponents, whereas now the Danish members of the Provincial Assembly are constantly outvoted by the German party, and the Danish sympathies are all for aristocratic Germany and against the constitutional rule of Denmark.

STITCH! STITCH! STITCH!

(From *Clarendon's Edinburgh Journal*.)

IT IS WITHIN the last few years that the sewing machine has made its appearance in the world of practical invention, and to all appearance is destined in the course of time, to acquire an infinite importance. It is of course a new and entirely original machine, and of construction; but it embodies a very large amount of successful ingenuity, and is capable of very extensive application. Although it has hitherto only attracted the notice of large manufacturers, it will in the near future find its way into the hands of every man, woman, or child of a family, placed in a social stratum one degree above the lowest, will think of dispensing with the sewing machine, any more than would think of dispensing with her cooking-range.

A considerable space might be occupied by an enumeration of the articles to which this machine has been applied. Suffice it to say, that thick leather boots, shoes, and harness, and the upper parts of coats, gaiters, the choicest lace, garments of every kind, coats, trousers, shirts, collars, stays, caps, boots, and even shoes for drabbing the mines of California, have all been subjected to the operation of this machine. In many of our readers has been in a course of law when a trial connected with sewing-machines has been occupying the attention of grave judges and puzzled juries, he would have seen one part of the place filled with the most elegant specimens of the work of the machine, and a selection from the stores of some great outfitter to all parts of the world. The manufacture of clothing for the army and navy, for poor-houses, and for emigrants, is greatly assisted by this invention; while the two domestic departments in the hands of women, it is of exceeding value.

It will give some notion of the ingenuity expended upon contrivances for sewing by machinery, to state that the needle-stitching of the upper part of a coat, one hundred and eighty patents taken out since the beginning of the year 1833, in respect of inventions connected with this branch of art. Some of these patents are for modifications of a trifling nature, but others are of a more important character, and embody essential features of all are, however, the same, and consist, firstly, of a needle suspended at the extremity of an arm, to which an up-and-down motion is communicated, and secondly, of the apparatus for moving the article to be sewed in a direction at right angles to the motion of the needle. As the needle rapidly inserts a stitch, the cloth is moved regularly along at a speed which can be increased or diminished at will, and the work of the needle and the cloth can be governed so as best to suit the work on hand. Sewing-machines may be roughly classed as single-thread machines, and double-thread machines. In the former, the thread is drawn through the upper part of the cloth, and the needle, pushed through the cloth in the form of a loop, and a piece of apparatus stationed on the under-side of the cloth catches hold of this loop, and passes another loop through it, making another stroke, and so on, until the thread has been drawn through the latter loop, is then caught hold of in the same way, and so on, *ad infinitum*. In the other class, two threads are employed. One of these is carried by a shuttle through the upper part of the cloth, and the other by some kind of device placed below the cloth. Sometimes, for instance, it is a shuttle which shoots the second thread through a loop of the first thread left by the needle after it has made a stroke, and then the needle is pushed through the cloth in a second needle placed on the under-side of the cloth, and bearing a thread which is passed in the form of a loop through the loop which has been made by the first thread, and so on, until the work is done. In this way, loop is continually passing through loop, and so on.

Some machines make very good work, but at a slow speed; others sew a strong seam, but at a larger expenditure of thread; others, again, make a seam sufficiently strong for ordinary wear, but at a great expenditure of thread. In order to show the great saving of labour which this machine effects, it may be stated that it has been ascertained by experiment, that it has in two hundred and forty stitches in a minute, while the hand needle would make but about forty-five stitches in the same space of time; and manufacturers assert, that one machine and three hands will do as much work as ten or twelve hands.

In America, from one reason or another, much greater enterprise has been displayed on the part of the manufacturers of sewing machines than in this country. In Boston and other cities, companies have been formed, who have bought up all the factories where every part of the machine was made, put them together, and sold the public at a much cheaper rate than similar machines are sold for here. These companies have embarked a large capital in the business, and have been enabled to purchase the machines in the course of a year, and each expended several thousand pounds in advertising alone. Directly or indirectly, they employ peddlers in all the States, and have introduced the machine as a new trade—for the purpose of improving the habits with the desirableness of buying machines and instructing them in their use. There is much competition between these companies, which keeps the price of the machines low, and they are in the habit of breaking ground in distant parts of the country, where they will carry on business at a loss for years before any profit is realised. So complete are these establishments, that they have called in counsel, and have taken out patents for the special purpose of constructing machinery and tools for making the separate pieces of which the sewing machine is composed—special machinery for making the needle, and special machinery for making the shuttle, in each class of machinery and in view being that in each class of machinery there are several grades (or classes), each part in one machine shall be an exact duplicate of the same part in another machine. The

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At the Thames Police Court, on the 25th of January

American Rich, a rough, honest, weather-beaten  
 man, appeared before Mr. Yardley to answer a summons  
 broken out by a ship-carver named Joseph Hodgson.  
 The complaint was that of the 15s. repairing the  
 defendant's figure-head. The complainant said that  
 the figure-head had completed the job, and only received  
 4s. of the money.  
 Mr. Yardley: Yes, for spoiling my figure-head.  
 Mr. Yardley: You appear to have a very good  
 figure-head. (A laugh.)  
 Mr. Yardley: Yes, my figure-head is all right and  
 I am not going to let it be one ship's figure-head or  
 another can tell whether it is a bird or a turtle.  
 Mr. Yardley: What is the matter with it?  
 Captain Rich: He has spoiled the wings.  
 Mr. Yardley: What do you mean?  
 Captain Rich (loudly): What do I mean? Why  
 w-i-n-g-s (spelling the word slowly).  
 Mr. Yardley: Thank you. I am much obliged to  
 you, sir. What is your figure-head?  
 Captain Rich: It is a bird or a turtle; and the bird  
 lost one of its wings on my voyage here.  
 Mr. Yardley: Indeed? I hope that is not ominous  
 of what is going on to the other side of the Atlantic.  
 Captain Rich: I hope not. Well, I engaged this  
 man to carve a new wing for my eagle, and it is four  
 inches too short, and spoiled.  
 Mr. Yardley: It is very dry at all.  
 Captain Rich: Fly no, I should think not. I  
 such an eagle as that attempted "v, v," must drop  
 to the ground.  
 Mr. Yardley: You mean to say it is top-heavy?  
 Captain Rich: It is the American cut, so that  
 the other. I dare not go into an American port with  
 such an eagle as that. I like my wing carved pro-  
 perly.  
 The complainant insisted that the wing was pro-  
 perly carved, but in this he was contradicted by  
 another ship's carver, who said it was too short, and  
 that the new wing was thinner than the old one, and  
 was not suitably finished. One wing might be said to  
 look more Indian than the Northern States  
 of America, the other was typical.  
 Mr. Yardley: Come, we must have no politics  
 here; which wing was it, Captain Rich, the starboard  
 or the larboard?  
 Captain Rich: It was the port wing.  
 Mr. Yardley: The port wing. We call that the  
 genuine bee's wing. (Great laughter.)  
 After some further discussion it was agreed that the  
 complainant should be allowed to have the com-  
 plainant, and the summons was on this understanding  
 dismissed.  
 The complainant: The wing is of no use to me.  
 Mr. Yardley: That is my decision. You have  
 the right to expect a new wing, and the captain  
 will not go into port with such a bad specimen  
 of the national emblem.—*London Evening Express*.

THERE are now existing in Great Britain one hundred

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**REVIEW OF**  
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officers, 218

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**Department of Public Works.**  
TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.  
TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
<b>GRAND NORTHERN ROAD.</b> Extension of the Road Works at Murrumbidgee. Supply of Metal for West Maitland streets.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 9th April.
<b>GRAND NORTHERN ROAD.</b> Gravel Hill to Doyle's Paddock. Highland Home to Danger's Creek. Graveling of Contract 10A (Warburton Range). Doubly Division to Wallabadah (clearing). Wallabadah to Gungahlin (clearing). Execution of Outlines, &c., to Court-house and Gungahlin.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 10th April.
<b>GRAND NORTHERN ROAD.</b> Execution of Outlines, &c., to Court-house and Gungahlin. Construction of a Road to connect Gungahlin and the Ferry Wharf.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd April.
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**Department of Public Works.**  
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TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

**AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEERS.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARITABLE BANK.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**MACDONALD'S WATCHES.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**HANKS AND COMPANY.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**SEED OATS, SEED OATS, SEED OATS.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MESSRS. BRETHERIDGE AND MAXTON.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**FOR SALE, SEED OATS, SEED OATS, SEED OATS.**  
The Directors desire to call the attention of intending members to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at compound interest, at a high rate, as shown by the annexed comparative table.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
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£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
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**BURT AND CO.'S sale, THIS DAY, will comprise the following:**  
1 black cow, from Wellington, a weight carrier  
1 grey ditto, ditto ditto  
4 young horses from Maitland  
2 English-built spring carts  
1 carriage  
20 horses, consisting of heavy, draught, light, harness  
Also, at 2 o'clock, at the Cattle Market Yards,  
20 young horses from the country.  
At the Cattle Market Yards.  
THIS DAY, Monday, at 2 p.m.

**BURT AND CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock.**  
20 strong, powerful young horses, just arrived over the mountains from the Bathurst district. Three or four of the lot have been driven, the remainder are all unbroken.  
90 Horses and Mares, just arrived.  
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,  
At the Cattle Market Yards.

**MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from Edward Taylor, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.**  
90 horses and mares, just arrived from Summer Hill, all in fine condition, and some of them are some good carriage pairs; others suitable for town, cab, and gig horses.  
They are to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

**T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land and House, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, at 11 o'clock.**  
A brick-built house, situated in Railway-park, between Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, a short distance from the Railway Station, containing four rooms, a hall, and kitchen, well fitted and neatly furnished; workshop and shed in the yard; an abundant supply of water. The walls of the house are covered with Roman cement, the roof is slated. The plot of land has a frontage of 20 feet by a depth of 60 feet, and is well enclosed by a high wall, and is a most valuable residence for persons connected with the railway works, or for any mechanic or clerk employed in the neighbourhood.  
Terms at sale.

**T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land and House, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, at 11 o'clock.**  
A very comfortable four-roomed Cottage, with outbuildings and garden in first-rate order, situated near the railway station, containing four rooms, a hall, and kitchen, well fitted and neatly furnished; workshop and shed in the yard; an abundant supply of water. The walls of the house are covered with Roman cement, the roof is slated. The plot of land has a frontage of 20 feet by a depth of 60 feet, and is well enclosed by a high wall, and is a most valuable residence for persons connected with the railway works, or for any mechanic or clerk employed in the neighbourhood.  
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Terms at sale.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**MONDAY, 8th April.**  
To Options, and others.  
**PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert)** will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,  
1 large telescope (day and night), with stand and case, complete.  
4 dozen assorted compasses  
1 small gold scale and weight. Also,  
3 casha chemists' phials.  
20 boxes blacking  
20 ditto white cracker  
10 dozen ball pens  
3 dozen P. M. figures.  
Terms, cash.

**WEDNESDAY, 10th April.**  
By order of J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee in the Insolvent Estate of John Kearney.  
**PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert)** will sell by auction, on the premises of the above-named Insolvent, George-street North, on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,  
Horse, dray, and harness  
Tires and nut  
Horse rakes, empty boxes  
Stock-in-trade, &c.  
Terms, cash.

**Seasonable Winter Drapery, Shirts, &c.**  
New landing, ex Centurion, Liberator, and other late arrivals.  
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Stockkeepers, and the Trade.  
On THURSDAY, 11th, and FRIDAY, 12th, at 11 o'clock each day.

**MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 11th April, at 11 o'clock each day.**  
A seasonable assortment of winter drapery, shirts, &c.  
Terms, liberal.

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Terms, liberal.

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A seasonable assortment of winter drapery, shirts, &c.  
Terms, liberal.

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A seasonable assortment of winter drapery, shirts, &c.  
Terms, liberal.

Original Premium.	Interest.	Dividend.	Accumulated Capital.	Remarks.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.
£100	£10	£10	£10	No further reduction.

**Scented Orange Peel.**  
150 boxes.  
Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 9th April.

**MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th April, at 11 o'clock.**  
150 boxes instant scented orange peel.  
Terms at sale.

**MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Importers (Messrs. Saunders and Co.) to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.**  
14 cases of woolens, 12 Centurion, comprising Blue and black pig cloth  
Ditto ditto ditto, for mantles  
Black and brown magnolia, and silver satin ditto  
6-4 black, brown, and blue diagonal coatings  
6-4 ditto fancy ditto  
6-4 black and brown satins ditto  
6-4 rife cloth.  
Terms at sale.

**MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Importers**



## SALES BY AUCTION.

To Ship Owners, Merchants, and others.  
Imported Sale.  
Ship CINCINNATI, 457 Tons.  
Specially adapted for Timber Trade.

MR. JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to offer for sale, on board the ship, at Town's Wharf, on THURSDAY next, the 11th April, at noon.

They are superior American built ship CINCINNATI, 457 tons, American register, now discharging a cargo from New York in excellent condition. The Cincinatti was built in New York, and is a strong, light, and fast vessel, much superior in sailing to any other vessel of her class. She was thoroughly overhauled at New York in October last, and when opened every timber was perfectly sound, and she was classed in French Lloyd's, and when opened every timber was perfectly sound, and she was classed in French Lloyd's, and when opened every timber was perfectly sound, and she was classed in French Lloyd's.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the vessel at Town's Wharf, and a full inventory of her stores will be ready before the day of sale.

Immediately after the sale will be sold her surplus provisions.

FORWARDED in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

FRIDAY, 12th APRIL.

MOST IMPORTANT, EXTENSIVE, and VALUABLE SALE OF CITY and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 12th APRIL.

THOSE VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, being the western portion of the TARMON'S ESTATE, well-known as belonging to Mr. RICHARD BARNETT, and comprising the following:

LOT 1.—A VALUABLE FAMILY DWELLING-HOUSE and Garden in Victoria-street, at present occupied by Mr. Barnett.

LOT 2.—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND fronting Victoria-street.

LOT 3.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 4.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 5.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 6.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 7.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 8.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 9.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 10.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 11.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 12.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 13.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 14.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

LOT 15.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

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LOT 84.—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.

## RIVERBANK HOUSE and GROUNDS.

A comfortable Family Residence, built of stone, with shingled roof, situated ON THE PADDINGTON HEIGHTS.

TITLE.—The Point Piper Estate title. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Spain and Rotherham, Solicitors, Sydney Exchange.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 8th.

That delightful family residence, RIVERBANK HOUSE and GROUNDS, situated at Upper Paddington. The house is built of stone, with shingled roof, and contains:—Front verandah, entrance hall, dining and drawing rooms, library, and nursery, all spacious apartments, on the ground floor; and seven bedrooms on the first floor. Attached to the house at the rear are kitchen, laundry, store, and pantry, built of brick. There are also a 2-stall stable, and coach-house, large shed and other offices.

THE GROUNDS include an area of five acres, the greater portion of which is enclosed, and subdivided into garden, shrubbery, paddock, &c. The plantation includes some of the choicest shrubs and fruit trees, including vines and lemons. The whole comprises an area of 6 ACRES.

In an elevated position, bounded on three sides by wide streets, and having altogether about 1200 FEET STREET FRONTAGE.

The property forms a portion of the Point Piper Estate, and is held under a ninety-nine years' lease, having about 90 years unexpired, at an annual rental of £70.

Parties in search of a choice family residence, within easy access of the city, are invited to inspect the above. The position of situation it cannot be surpassed. The views from the house are in every direction unrivalled, taking in the whole range of country from the Botany Bay to the north, and including the city, Balmain, and North Shore.

The house occupies a central position in the grounds, and is situated as to permit of extensive subdivision without injury, and for which the very large street frontage affords ample facilities.

PLAN.—The house is at the Rooms. RIVERBANK HOUSE has just been put into thorough order, and is now fit for the reception of a respectable family. Cards to view may be had on application to MORT and CO.

ON MONDAY, April 8th, at 11 o'clock, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

Elegant and substantial Household Furniture, unequalled in New South Wales, being all imported direct from London, and manufactured expressly for the present owner.

A brilliant-toned Walnutwood Piano-forte, full compass, with all the latest improvements, by Holden and Holden, makers to Her Majesty the Queen (a truly magnificent instrument).

A first-class Bay Horse, well-known in town, good in saddle or harness, remarkably quiet, well adapted and invaluable to any gentleman who requires one for general purposes.

A very superior four-wheeled carriage, of modern construction, built by Messrs. Holt and M'Cormack, to carry six people, it has been well taken care of, and is nearly new.

London-built Dogcart, with patent axle, Gig Harness, Saddle, Bridle, Cart Harness, and Stable Implements, Kitchen and Culinary Utensils.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Reuben Turner, Esq., (who leaves for England by the Tigress), to sell by auction, at his residence, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, April 8th, at 11 o'clock precisely.

The whole of his household furniture, &c., &c., &c. Elegant walnutwood drawing-room suite, covered in silver and blue satin damask.

Very beautiful walnut chifferoni, with plate glass doors and lock, and marble slab top, of the design of Carl, occasional sofa, and two tables.

Polished steel fender and iron, brass-mounted. Massive Spanish mahogany dining table, with spare leaves. Substantial sideboard, with glass.

Mahogany chairs, couches, and easy chairs of the best quality. Bedstead, covered in red morocco. State bedstead, in solid walnut.

A massive double-winged wardrobe, with plate glass doors, and in picked walnutwood, of which material the whole of the state bedroom furniture is manufactured.

Toilet table, with jewellery drawers, and fine oval dressing table, with marble slab top, and extra slab in case of accident.

Chest of drawers, commode, towel horse, work-table, &c., all in walnut of the hand-some description to match.

Also, The furniture of six bedrooms. Velvet pile, brussels, and tapestry carpets and rugs, all as good as new.

China tea services. Large ironstone china dinner service, manufactured by the Pilsner, Borsum, and Hope; very good.

Glass and plated ware, &c. And precisely at 8 o'clock will be offered, A very handsome house, built by the Tigress, to sell by auction, at his residence, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, April 8th, at 11 o'clock precisely.

The whole of his household furniture, &c., &c., &c. A very superior London-built dogcart, patent axle, nearly new.

Gigs, harness, saddles, bridles, dry, stable implements, and sundries, too numerous to describe.

Catalogues are being prepared. Cards to view will be issued, and the whole will be on view two days prior to the day of sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 10th, at 11 o'clock, At Stammers, Newtown, near the residence of Mr. Blanchard.

Finest-toned Cottage Piano-forte, by Kirkman Drawing-room Suite, in crimson tulle. Walnut and Rosewood Furniture.

China, Glass, and Plated Ware. Four-wheel carriage, with patent axle, nearly new.

Gigs, harness, saddles, bridles, dry, stable implements, and sundries, too numerous to describe.

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## Important Unreserved Sale of the Cargo of the Mary Ann.

from Hobart Town.

Imported Sale.

Monday, 8th April.

Highly Important to the Timber Trade, Contractors, Builders, and others.

Entire Cargo of the Schooner Mary Ann, Valentin, from Hobart Town.

302 betons, 10 feet 104 ditto, 12 ditto 362 ditto, 12 feet 220 ditto, 14 362 ditto, 15 25,000 palings, 5 feet 13,500 ditto, 5 feet 4,500 ditto, 6 feet 21,700 shins gins.

THE cargo of very superior Hobart Town Betons, Palings, Shingles, &c.

Assorted as follows, viz.— 362 betons, 10 feet 104 ditto, 12 ditto 362 ditto, 12 feet 220 ditto, 14 362 ditto, 15 25,000 palings, 5 feet 13,500 ditto, 5 feet 4,500 ditto, 6 feet 21,700 shins gins.

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Assorted as follows, viz.— 362 betons, 10



Postage stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRPAX AND SONS  
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